dered napkin, and a slight touch, hurried over as quickly as possible, seem intended to shew, that the pontiff humider himself almost too much to let such beings approach him. But this was a bang, fide washing, and as ston as it was performed, the brother washed, stooped down, took the other by the hand, which he shook with great cordiality, and putting their arms round each other's necks, they gave each other the kiss of charity.

The second attendant now came, and kneeling down in like manner, wiped and dried the feet which the first had washed, and was rewarded with a like embrace. Thus they proceeded along the whole row; the first pair having been relieved by two others, who volunteered to take their place, and performed for them the same lowly office they had discharged to their brethren. During the performance of this rite, one of the preachers continued to address the assembly, earnestly insisting, first, on the obligation of Christ's command in the 13th of John, and then explaining the spiritual signification of the ceremony, and carnestly exhorting to humility and brotherly love. A similar scene was acting on the other side of the partition, but of course, I did not glance my eye in that direction, so cannot say how they managed. tion, so cannot say how they managed. I was told, however, that the observances were the same among the lady Dunkards, as among their long bearded husbands.

their long bearded husbands.

Owing to the crowd of spectators, there was some little confusion in this part of the service, but if proper space had been allowed it might have been performed in perfect order, in which case it would have been really very impressive. The apparent affection with which the lowly office was performed and received, looked very Christian like, though I confess it was rather a novel sight to witness kisses so warmly given between senerable old men, with long beards, and youth also, all of the rougher sex. This primitive pledge of good will is, however, never exchanged bethe rougher sex. This primitive piedge of good will is, however, never exchanged between the sexes though it is used by both: it is in common practice among them whenever they meet after the shortest separation.—
There was one fault which I regretted to witness; it is a fault very commonly found among all sects who have any peculiar external creamony or religious usage among them:

mang all secretarian and any among tiems the preacher, in insisting upon the scriptural obligation of the washing of the feet, laid an undue stress upon its importance, and came very near affirming that such as neglect to observe it shave no part in the blessed author of Christianity. This was barsh, and was the only violation of Charity that I witnessed on the first ballot declared the part is the blessed on the first ballot declared the part is the ballot declared the part is the part of the first ballot declared the part of the first ballot declared the part of the first ballot declared the part of the among them, save the refusal to permit mem bers of other churches to unite in their communion. The reason which satisfies us who do not hold this washing to be a standing ordinance and sacrament in the church is, that, in the country where our Lord lived and trains the making for the reason than taught, the washing of feet was no more than an ordinary duty of hospitality, every day an ordinary duty of hospitality, every day performed to guests arriving from a journey, and the point of Christ's injunction is to the lowliness and humility of spirit which ought to mark those who profess to be his followers; we accordingly believe that the act he performed was only intended to give a greater weight and impressiveness to his precepts on this subject. However, the Dunkards are on the safe side of the question, and are unquesthe safe side of the question, and are unques-tionably conscientious in the matter, as an act of obedience to a plain and positive command. Some of them observe the same thing to their private houses, even towards strangers, as well as their brethren. This is carrying the precept fully out; and though we may not passed think the ordinance obligatory on the churches, its observance cannot be objected to by any who hold humility and hospitality to the Christian virtues. The Peliluvian being o ver, and all having resumed their places, hymns were sung, and prayers offered, when another part of their ritual succeeded.

another part of their ritual succeeded.

The tables were covered throughout their whole length, all around the building, with clean table linen, and a supper, of love feast, was set out; consisting of loaves of bread, basins of soup, and dishes of the bouille, which was of lamb only; knives and spoons were placed on the board, and the whole so-

emp after supper. Alter farther praise and przycz, and another commaniou sarmon, to the przycz, and another commaniou sarmon, to the przycz, and another commanious sarmon, to the przycz, and another commanious sarmon, the proper command the przycz sarmon przycz sarmon

dered napkin, and a slight touch, hurried over as quickly as possible, seem intended to shew, that the possible, seem intended to shew, that the possible as a process that the male; and it was sweet and affective to the such beings approach him. But this was a band, fide washing, and as soon as this was a band, fide washing, and as soon as the male; and the processed the memorial of our with which they received the memorial of our which might afterwards come into his hands the was performed, the brother washed, stooped down, took the other by the hand, which he irredemption from the hands of their venerable in the washing and as soon as a band, fide washing, and as soon as a band, fide washing, and as soon as a band of the washing and as soon as a band of the washing and as soon as a band of the washing and show with great cordiality, and putting their ams round each other's necks, they gave each other the kiss of charity.

The second attendant now came, and kneeling down in like manner, wiped and dried the feet which the first had washed, and was refer to the second attendant now came, and kneeling down in like manner, wiped and dried the feet which the first had washed, and was rewhich had, till now, tain untasted before them, and together partook of the emblem of the Saviour's flesh. The cup was then administered, the same difference being observed at the two tables. While the wine was passing round, the whole assembly, led by the gray-haired Bishop, broke out into a hymn of praise. A closing address, with many prayers by different elders, and the singing of the Christian Doxology, closed the solemnities of the day, which had continued from about four s'clock in the afternoon, till eleven at night.

Margiand Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 25, 1832.

JACKSON TICKET. FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRI SIDENT.

First District. AVILLIAM TYLER, of Frederick county. JOHN T. STODDER I, of Charles county. ROBERT WASON, of Washington county. Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL, of Montgomery county.

Third District, JOHN.SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District. HENRY D. MILLER, RICHARD SPENCER.

on the first ballot declared
UPTON'S HEATH and
WILLIAM FRICK, Esgrs. to be unanimously chosen by the Convention, and confidently recommend them to the undivided support of the Jackson voters of the City at the ensuing Election. WM. KREBS. President.

FREDERICK I. DUGAN, Secretary, October 22, 1832.

For the Maryland Gazette. The attention of the people of Maryland was, at a very early period of the colonial history, directed to the establishment and enlowment of Schools for the education of our youth. So long ago as the year 1696, the Provincial Legislature, in order to encourage agood learning," urged the establishment in the city of Annapolis, of a School, consisting of cone master, one usher, and one writing master or scribe," in order to teach clatin. Greek, writing, and the like." By the law passed at that time, a Board of Trustees was appointed with the cone of the law passed at the time, a Board of Trustees was appointed, with power to establish such a school, and with the further power, whenever adequate funds could be obtained, to establish a similar free school in Talbot; and "as fast as they shall be enabled as aforesaid, proceed to the erection of other and more free schools in this province, that is to say, in every counin this province, that is to say, in every county of this province at present, one free school.? This law gave to King William School in Annapolis, (a school once of some celebrity,) its existence; but the Rector, Governors and Visitors, for the want of funds, did not establish chools in any other parts of the province.

The colony, however, was not deterred from

further attempts to carry into effect the origito partake, sat down to this social meal, four persons dipping out of each basin, and eating together, without piates; putting the slices of meat on their bread.

At the close of this meal, one of the elders delivered a discourse, in which, while dwelling on the last scene of the Redeemer, he insisted that it was proper for Christians first tounite in special meal, hefore commemorasisted that it was proper for Christians first to unite in a social meal, before commemorating the breaking of bread, and partaking of the county as may be, and as may be most one of the counties disposed to the county as may be, and as may be most one of the counties disposed to convenient for the boarding of children."

The Corporation met, and immediately added to the counties disposed to the counties disposed to the counties disposed of for other purposes, and with respect to other purposes, and with respect to other free achools, was in some of the counties disposed of for other purposes, and with respect to other free achools, the next experiment was to other free acho

28, provided fands for those free schools by duties upon certain experts from, and imports into, the province: Certain fines and forfeitures also constituted a fund for the support of these schools, and in 1719, the estates of persons who died intestate in the province, and without known legal representatives, were given to the free school of the county wherein the deceased died. The revenue arising from these sources, together with the tuition money, which the professors were allowed of others than the children of the poor, (and their thildren were to be taught grafis,) was quite thers than the children of the poor, (and their children were to be taught gratis,) was quite sufficient to enable the Visitors to employ competent professors, and to build up respectable schools. The necessary buildings too were erected in the several counties. Why then did not these schools are were the invalue. then did not these schools answer the invaluable purposes for which they were established? Why did the free school system of Marvland prove to be a miserable abortion? These are important questions—inquiries of vital concern to the good people of Maryland. There were funds, but there could not be found capable teachers, and the legislature of that day were unmindful, that in order to important without colleges, our primary schools. then did not these schools answer the invalufound capable teachers, and the legislature of that day were unmindful, that in order to improve of the natural abilities and acuteness of our youth,"—in order to have respectable and useful schools, it was needful in the first place, to have masters of the requisite qualifications, in point of learning, talents and character, and that the province could never supply its schools with proper professors, unless it provided schools in which teachers themselves might be faithfully taught every thing that they were afterwards required to thing that they were afterwards required to much of the time of children; and of the moteach. The men of that day were not indeed ney of parents, is thrown away upon vile imteach. The men of that day were not indeed like men of other days, such fools as to sup-pose, that a man could teach every thing which he had learned, and of course that any one who had been to school a short time, was RICHARD SPENCER,
JAMES A. STEWART.

From the Bultimore Republican.

The JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION appointed by the several wards of the city, for the purpose of selecting two suitable persons as Electors of President and Vice I resident, for the Second Electoral District, held an adjourned meeting on this evening at Scotti's Room, South street, and entire first ballot declared

one who had been to school a short time, was competent to give instruction in the rudiments of learning. Their plan, however, was radically defective, and experience proved, that like all such plans, no matter where attempted, it is productive to the community of no good—it is of all systems the most wasteful. It was never the absurd notion of our forefathers, that the free school system would be sufficient "to raise up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of the coming the various offices and duties of the com-munity, both civil and religious, with useful-ness and reputation." No! fools only page believe this. In an act of assembly passed near the close of the revolutionary war, we are told what was the design of those who introduced the free school system into Mary-land: "And whereas former legislatures of this state, having according to their best abi-lities, laid a considerable foundation in this good work, in sundry laws for the establishment of county schools for the study of Latin, Greek, writing, and the like, intending, as their future circumstances might permit to engraft or raise, on the foundation of such schools, more extensive seminaries of learn schools, more extensive seminaries of tearning, by erecting one or more colleges or places of universal study." Experience proved that in this scheme they had committed a most egregious blunder, and that upon such a foundation there could be no superstructure. In the petitionary act for free schools, "they have acknowledged the great wisdom of the government, in the grant to the neighbouring colony of Virginia, of a charter for the propagation of the college, or place of universal study;" and yet they did not perceive the ab-solute necessity of adopting in Maryland the same wise policy. They commenced with free schools, intending when the system was perfected, to engraft on it a plan for a more liberal education, and as a necessary consequence the free school system was found to be a curse, instead of a blessing, to the community: not for the want of the requisite funds, but because funds without suitable professors, will be of no service to the communi-ty, and it was no part of their plan, before building the schools, to provide capable teachers. Such a system, - a system productive of

bouring Delaware state, there being now as bout one handred and forty students and scholars in the said school, and he number expected soon to increase in affect two hundred." At the period here spoken of, and in the school which had thus drawn together so many scholars, it appears that the course of inatruction embraced the Latin and Greek languages, English, French, writing, meris chapts accounts, and the different branches of the mathematics, under a sufficient number of the mathematics, under a sufficient number of able and approved masters. It was necessary to be also and approved masters. It was necessary to be a grafting thereon a system of liberal education in the aris and sciences, and providing necessary books and apparatus, with an additional number of masters and professors;" and the reason of this was given, "that sundry of the students are preparing and desirous to enter upon a course of philosophy, and must repair to some other state, at a very grievous and inconvenient expense, to finish their education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is returned thanks are preparing and desirous to enter upon a course of philosophy, and must repair to some other state, at a very grievous and inconvenient expense, to finish their education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education; and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day csn is the education; and to prevent the enlightened with a toast, Lord Eldon, is the education; and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of

ney of parents, is thrown away upon vite im-posters, who with their strong recommenda-tions, establish themselves in private schools, awindle those who confide in them, and leave their pupils uninstructed in every thing that would be of use to them in any situation in life? How miserably imposed upon and de-fereded are the many, who having accomplete frauded are the many, who having accumulated a little property, are auxious that their children should receive an education which would fit them for respectable situations in life, and who, too ignorant themselves to know better, suppose that if their children are at school they must be learning something that will be of use to them, and who judge of the value of that learning by the number of dollars that it has cost them!

A CITIZEN.

CITY COUNCIL
10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Oct. 20, 1832. The Corporation met. Present Doctor D. Claude, Mayor; John N Watkins, Recorder icholas Brewer, James Hunter, John B. Wells, Jeremiah Hughes, Esquires, Alder

Edward Dubois, Philip Clayton, George schwar, Dauiel T. Hyde, Henry Hobbs, Es-uires, Common Council-men.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, so much of the rule of the Corporation as requires the jour-nal of proceeding of last meeting to be read, was suspended, for the purpose of dispensing with that reading.

Mr. Brewer then rose in his place, and af-

er announcing in a feeling manner, the death of James Williamson, Esq.
Dr. Wells submitted the following resolu-

By the Corporation of Annapolis, October 20, 18 2. 3

Resolved, That the members of this Corporation are penetrated with the deepest re-gret, for the loss of James Williamsow, a ate member of the Board of Aldermen; that they will cherish a warm remembrance for his agreat private worth and public usefulness; and deplore the loss which the city sustains in his death—and sincerely sympathise with his bereaved family, at the late afflicting dispensa-

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for

Resolved, that as a tribute or respect to his memory, they will go into mourning, by Coshocton wearing crape on the hat and left arm, for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city he requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Which were read the first and second time Delaware that the second time Bairfield. by special order, and manimously assented to. Fairfield. The Corporation met, and immediately ad- Rranklin

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1	THE PENNSYLYANI	A ELECT	MON.
OFFICIAL			
	11. 特代婚女性 光 请走打	Pot and	Ritner !
F	hiladelphia City, 1. 7%	3,558 2 1	4,957
F	hiladelphia county,	6.263	5,950
I	lalaware	210	1.291
I	Bucks	3,202	9 8Rg
	fontgomery,	2,972	2,933
I	Berks,	3,7587	3,485
15	Schuylkill,	1,528	954
	Northampton,	\$,414 2,374	1,822
10	Chester,	2,374	4.301
	ancaster,	4,124	6,387
1	York,	3,857	2,367
10	Cumberland,	2,326	1.807
1	Northumberland, C	1,415	1,084
	Jnion,	1,021	2,131
	Columbia,	1,415 1,021 1,768	829
	Vestmoreland,	3.542	1,549
	Bedford,	1,629	1,561
	Franklin,	2,234	2,525
	Dauphin, .	1,575	2,285
	Lebanon,	1,002	1,906
	Luzerne,	2,064	1,586
	Susquehanna,	1,146	475
	Tioga,	710	446
1	Huntingdon,	1,657	2,189
	Allegheny,	3,094	3,506
	Miffle,	782	834
	Junista,	687	692
	Cambria,	598	* 540
	Lycoming	1,729	986
	Adams,	1.030	1,679
	Centre,	1,920	1,016
	Perry,	1,284	697
- 1	Lehigh,	1,676	1,736
	Indianna,	813	1,106
	Bradford,	1,685	920
	Beaver,	1,440	1,481
	Butler,	1,204	1,032
	Mercer,	1,547	1,553
١	Wayne,	606	241
-	Washington,	2,749	2,889
.	Fayette,	2,440	1,806
	Crawford,	1,502	895
;	Erie,	1,170	1,702
	Venango,	1,201	406
-	Clearfield,	513	283
	Jefferson,	259	175
e	Somerset,	744;	1,855
-	Potter & M'Kean,	368	37
	Armstrong, majority,	951	· · · · ·
e	Greene, "	1 1000	' 31E
	Pike, "	555	7.
,	Warren, rep. "	371	
g			-
0		20.055	85,905

89,055 85,903 85,903 3,152 Majority, OHIO BLECTION. FOR GOVERNOR JACKSON. OPPOSITION. Counties. Lucas. Lyman. 959 498 959 374 434 Adams 1;784 Ashtabula 925 1,189 601 822 2,297 5107 1,194 1,199 183 Champaign 2.930 Columbiana 11760 536 938 841 2,471 791 1,159 1,245 521 1,255 3,681 4.642 Hamilton". 1,288 240 1,499 948 1,599 668 590

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Microsoft 1,522 Minute 1,523 Minute 1,523 Minute 1,523 Perty would 1,532

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678 2,088

11,706 1 828 660 2,084 1,066 1,066 1,180 1,082 1,671 7,74 1,160 921

Lucas majority ... 0,350 far as the returns have As far as the returns and some received there have been eleven Jackson men elected to Congress, and there is said to be no doubt of the success of Mr. Helfenstein, who will make the four feetith, out of the nine teen nembers to which the state is entitled. There have been mine Jackson, elected to the Senate, and three opposition; and to the

Robert T. Lytle. Taylor Webster. William Allen. Jeremiah McLene. Thomas Lalamer. John Chaner. Robert Mitchell. John Thompson. Berjamin Jones. , Hamphrey H. Leavitt.

thirty-seven Jackson men and two opposition

The following are the Members of Con-

MAINE- Gov. Smith's majority of other candidates, is three thousand five hun-ned and twenty! His plurality over Good-son, the opposition canditate is 4418!!

The Easton (Northampton county) Argus halds the following language as to the great coming struggle for the Presidency. Our raning struggle for the Presidency. Our rethren of the interior are every where rearrand eager for the coming fray. Its result will manifest in a voice of thunder, that Peassylvania is as firm as her mountains for Democracy, Jackson and our country." To our friends abroad we say, rest satisfied that Pensylvania will be found steadfast for the pod cause. To those at home, we say, onward cheerily. Every man's vote should be polled to swell the coming triumph of pure republicanism.—American Sentinel.?

THE COMING CONTEST.

The Governor's election having just passed

The Governor's election having just passed away, and the noise and confusion between the friends of Wolf and Ritner having subsided, our next object is the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States. We confess, honestly, the United States. We confess, honestly, that while the Governme election was pending, we forbore to say the of Henry Clay, which his conduct demands we confess that in our own Northampton, any of the friends of Clay, being warm and decided Wolf men, we held a light hand on their misdoing-knowing well, that the sterling integrity, the chiralrous conduct of Gen. Jackson, in relation to the Bank of the U. States, would no be forgotten by the people. BUT NOW!

When they have no claims on us for their support, when we have seen the Clay party in many sections of this state; coming out to many sections of this state; coming out for Joseph Ritner for governor, so as to have a influence on the election for President, we say the tie is broken! We stand on our own say the lie is bright. We stand on our own mative hills, and our watch word is JACK SON! In Pennsylvania, he is as strong a erer. However we may have been divided upon the subject of governor, upon the quest too of the Presidency, we are united.

REMARKABLE DEATH. The Boston Galaxy, of Saturday, contain the statement subjoined, with an averment s the editor that the deceased was personal known to him—had always been a man demperate habits, and, at the time the acceptant happened, was in perfect health.

'As Mr. Artemas Hemminway, of Peppel Miss on Viriday morning last foct. 5th th, Mrs. Artemas Hemmingay, of Peppel ell, Mass. on Friday morning last [Oct. 5th, was disping some new cider out of the vale, was stang by a yellow with on the middle joint of the second flager, on his right hand. He cried out immediately that he was

in great pain, and a urrent who was no came up and extracted the sting from it mound. His anguish increased so much, how at a distance of not more than ten rods fro at a distance of not more than ten rods for the spot where the accident happened.

spon as he reached home in threw himself is bed, unable to support himself, appearing have no local paint but complained of a shire all distress; as he expressed it. I have no local paint but complained of a shire all distress; as he expressed it. I have no seen as the stomath in spaths in any skind. Her complained of supersiness in the howels for her moment and soon after the countring of the country of the store in the land had a soon after the country of the store in the land had been the store of the store in the land had been the store of the store in the land had been the store of the and be sunk dutors state of in schaibility, as expired in less than twenty manates from i

expired in less than twenty minutes from a time that he was stung. As physician was a stainly sent for and arrived in about half had after Mr. Head minwifts death, when the holy was found to be in such a state as the it herpedients to examine it.

HOW to Br. VE MAN FIGHTS DUMENTS OF Admirat Codendian, the here of Neverthan is a condicate, in Desemport and Stop had a combat, from ropes transed. We become at combat, from ropes transed. We become the above yer, had not aste, for this model settling, a disnote out at the model settling. shi combat, from arous, massed. We procup-tio, showever, that no wate for this mede, settling a dispute, and are dimergiven, the few days afferwards, affected to the affe at follows—lettingut, perlays, be though that he was fond of fighting out these, with an many he liked it less and it never in-life took his whip's company into action, with an incineral leave responsibility is to the hereasty of taking their live. He though the Town Hall the proper plant for settling